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Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

NOVEMBER 1986 published December 1986

UNEMPLOYMENT EDGES DOWN

Although Utah's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate edged down one-tenth of a point to 6.1 percent in November, there is, as yet, no real indication that the State has reversed the increasing unemployment trend. In the first place, the course of unemployment (like true love) never did run smooth. In other words, these sorts of ups and downs are expected within the broader scope of the cyclical pattern. Secondly, the State's unemployment rate has risen a full point since June—even though Utah unemployment still remains about a percentage point below the national average. Finally, initial unemployment rates are often subject to revisions (its true)—although these adjustments are seldom more than one-tenth of a point. In fact, astute observers of labor force statistics have probably already noticed some upward revision in Utah's August to October unemployment figures. The cause? Certainly not statistical ineptitude. Steel workers previously considered "on strike" have now been reclassified as being "locked-out." Because of this new legal determination, steel workers are now definitionally

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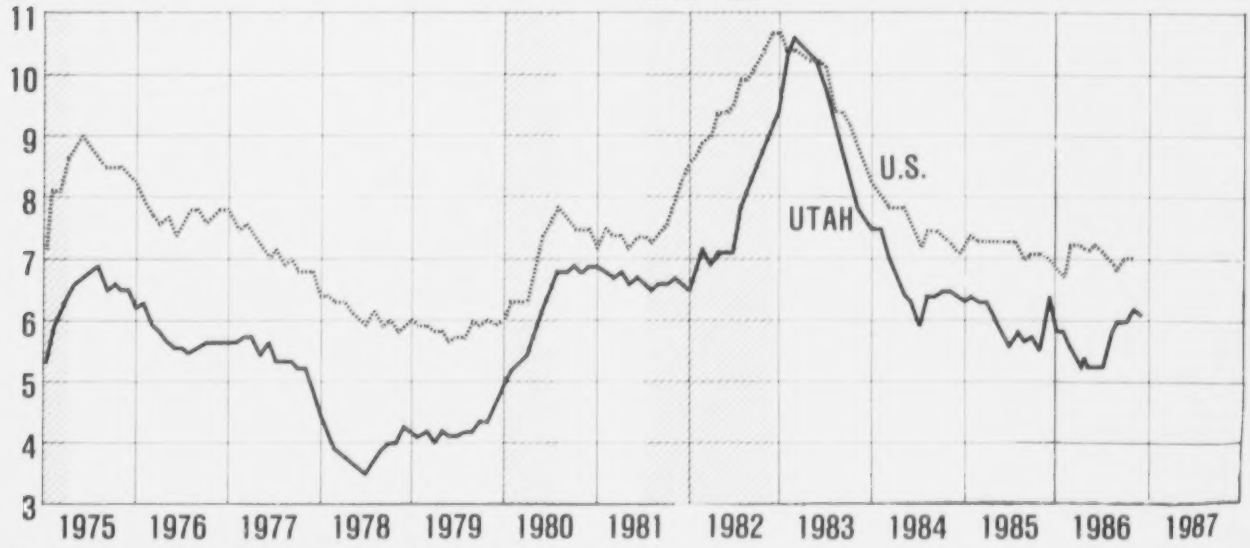
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, UTAH AND THE U.S.
(Seasonally Adjusted)
1975-1987



Shaded area represents U.S. recession period determined by National Bureau of Economic Research.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security

unemployed. Hence, a one- to two-tenth of a percentage point increase in unemployment occurred in the three months involved.

NO CAUSE FOR CELEBRATION

However, even with the inclusion of unemployed steel workers, the November 1986 unemployment figure falls two-tenths of a point below the November 1985 rate. But, this fact is hardly a cause for celebration. Last November, early and extremely heavy snowstorms caused an unseasonal eight-tenths of a point jump in Utah's unemployment rate. This rise in unemployment was subsequently eliminated. Obviously, comparing the November 1985 rate to the November 1986 rate is not a particularly informative exercise. All in all, approximately 47,200 Utahns were unemployed (on a seasonally adjusted basis) in November 1986.

JUST WHAT IS SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT?

Since the subject of seasonal effects on unemployment levels has already been broached, now seems a good time to talk about an often asked question. Just what is the difference between the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate and the raw rate? This report attempts to clearly identify which rate is being discussed. Most often the seasonally adjusted rate is the topic of main interest and the rate published by the media. However, the easy definition—that of the raw rate—will be covered first. The raw unemployment rate is exactly that—an unadulterated estimate of the percent of the labor force which is unemployed based on sampling and various other procedures.

Now, to the more challenging explanation. First, what is the nature of the Utah employment and unemployment in the course of a year? Obviously, seasonal events such as changes in weather, reduced or expanded production, harvests, major holidays, and the opening and closing of schools have a great influence on the number of unemployed individuals and/or in the size of the labor force itself. For example, construction activity slows down in the winter causing increased unemployment. When schools close for the summer, a large influx of students into the labor force occurs, and so on, and so on. Often, these seasonal occurrences obscure cyclical or nonseasonal movements in the unemployment rate. However, because these seasonal events follow a more or less regular pattern each year, their influence can be minimized by using statistical techniques to adjust the rate. In other words, seasonal adjustment basically reduces the impact of seasonal fluctuations, allowing observation of the cyclical trends. Of course, it's important to remember that seasonal adjustment is merely an approximation based on past experience. Therefore, back in November 1985, the seasonal adjustment process failed to eliminate the "unseasonal" unemployment due to the early bad weather.

NONFARM JOB GROWTH STILL LETHARGIC

Now, back to some data that is not seasonally adjusted. During November, growth in Utah nonfarm jobs lingered in the basic lethargic trend of the rest of 1986. Jobs grew only 1.4 percent from November 1985—an increase of approximately 9,200 jobs. (Comparing the same month in consecutive years also tends to eliminate seasonality.) Metal mining showed significant year-over growth as workers returned to copper industry jobs. However, this expansion was not enough to offset continued losses in coal, oil, and gas extraction. The net outcome was an 11 percent decline in mining employment. The construction industry followed the same pattern of the past few months by showing a yearover decline of 2,200 jobs (nearly 8 percent.) Also, holding true to recent trends, manufacturing exhibited a 3,500 job, 3 percent drop from a year ago. Most manufacturing sectors shared in the decline—most notable were losses in primary metals, fabricated metal products, and chemical/petroleum products manufacturing. On the other hand, electric machinery and supplies (computer components) and food/kindred products manufacturing showed healthy gains of 8 and 4 percent respectively.

Fortunately, growth in service-producing industries continued to more than offset the losses mentioned above. With year-over growth of almost 6 percent, finance/insurance/real estate showed the heartiest percentage gain of any major industrial sector (6 percent). However, services (5,000 jobs) and trade (5,200 jobs) made larger numerical contributions to overall growth. Government grew at a moderate 3 percent rate, adding 3,900 jobs. Both State schools employment and nondefense federal jobs exhibited year-over expansion of 5 percent or more.

NO UPSWING PROBABLE

In spite of the momentary lull in Utah's climbing unemployment trend, the failure of job growth to pick up substantially fails to signal any upswing in the current economic cycle. Of course, urban areas, which are more economically and industrially diversified, are weathering the downturn better than most of their rural counterparts.

Lecia Parks, Labor Market Economist

THE UTAH LABOR FORCE

What it is. How it works

Utah's civilian labor force consists of people 16 years and older who are employed for pay or profit, or who are unemployed and actively seeking a job. It is an ever changing entity—usually expanding but occasionally contracting in size. Depending on the phase and intensity of the business cycle and current economic conditions, Utah's labor force growth may range from 1,000 to 50,000 persons, with an average year numbering approximately 22,000. To accommodate future growth in Utah's labor force, an average of 22,000 to 25,000 new jobs will need to be created each year through 1995. The actual performance will vary from far less to far more in any given year. These fluctuations will result from the vagaries of the business cycle, the whimsical choices of people on whether to work or not, the unpredictably of political decisions, and the expected 2 percent annual growth in Utah's population.

Every time an individual is put onto the payroll of an employer a "new hire" occurs. In 1985 this transaction occurred more than 404,000 times—that was an average of over 1,100 new hires each day of the year. These figures are conservative and represent only one phase of the total job changing activity which occurs within the labor market. New hires data indicate that the job market is a teeming cauldron of activity reflecting the dynamic and mobile nature of Utah's labor force.

The Utah Labor Force 1985

During 1985 an average of 730,000 individuals were in the Utah labor force. Of these 687,000 were employed, and only 43,000 or 5.9 percent were unemployed. Those in the labor force comprised 68.7 percent of the civilian noninstitutional population age 16 years and older. This means that nearly one-third, 31.3 percent, of the people 16 years and older chose not to participate in the labor force. Males in the labor force accounted for 58.6 percent of the total and females made up 41.4 percent. Almost 93 percent of the labor force is white non-Hispanic, and 7 percent are from minority races. Geographically, over one-fourth of Utah's labor force is located in the Wasatch Front counties—Davis, Salt Lake, Utah, and Weber—with Salt Lake County alone claiming 45 percent of the total. Most Utahns (97%) work in nonagricultural jobs, consisting of occupations ranging from professional and managerial to unskilled laborers. In 1985 men worked one-third more hours per week than women—an average of 42 hours for men and 33 hours for women. Interestingly, just over one-third (35 percent) of employed persons worked a 40 hour week. Two-thirds (67 percent) of Utah's work force were married with spouse present. Among employed females 15 percent were widowed, divorced, or separated; compared to 7 percent for men. An accompanying chart shows the status of Utah's labor force resources in 1985.

The Changing Utah Labor Force

Between 1950 and 1985 Utah's labor force more than tripled in size, became younger as the youth age groups (16 to 24 years) dramatically increased their share, and the female share of the labor force increased significantly. The increased participation rates of youth and females are perhaps the most notable changes. Similar changes occurred in the national labor force but were of lesser magnitude than in Utah.

Labor Force Growth: Utah's labor force grew by 206 percent (more than tripling its size), from 1950 to 1985. This growth was 2.4 times faster than occurred in the national labor force. Nearly one-half of the total increase in Utah's labor force since 1950 has been in the female portion. Growth in the female labor force was 437 percent, a gain of 5.3 times; while the male labor force grew by only 155 percent, or 2.5 times, over the 35-year period.

The median age of Utah's labor force in 1950 was about 36 years. By 1985 the median age had dropped to about 31 years. This is primarily due to the increasingly larger share of youth (age 16 to 24) in the labor force. In 1950 this age group supplied approximately 20 percent of the total labor force, but by 1985 its share had risen to almost 26 percent.

From 1950 to 1985 the share of the labor force under 35 years of age increased from 45.7 percent to 56.3 percent, an increase of 10.6 percentage points. Both males and females shared in this gain of younger members in the labor force, with men providing the larger gain of 10.7 points, compared to 7.7 points for women.

There has also been a significant change in the male/female mix of the labor force. In 1950 males represented three out of every four, 76.4 percent, members of the labor force. By 1985 females had increased their share of the labor force to 41.4 percent, a gain of 17.8 percentage points. This reduced the ratio of men to women in the labor force by more than one-half, to 1.4 males for each female.

Labor Force Participation: The most dramatic changes in labor force participation have been among the female participants. From 1950 to 1985 the labor force participation rate for women in Utah more than doubled, increasing from 25.2 percent to 56.4 percent. This is a 2.2 times increase in 35 years. All age groups of women shared in producing this large gain in labor force participation.

Coincident changes occurred in participation rates for men. The changes for the men's labor force participation have been of significantly lesser magnitude and generally in the opposite direction. Overall, between 1950 and 1985 the labor force participation rate for men declined from 82.5 percent to 81.3 percent. This contrasts to the increase from 25 percent to 56 percent for women. The decrease in the men's participation rate is wholly attributable to the declining participation by men aged 45 years and older. Apparently more men of pre-retirement and retirement age are leaving the labor force while women of child-bearing years and beyond have entered the labor force in increasing numbers.

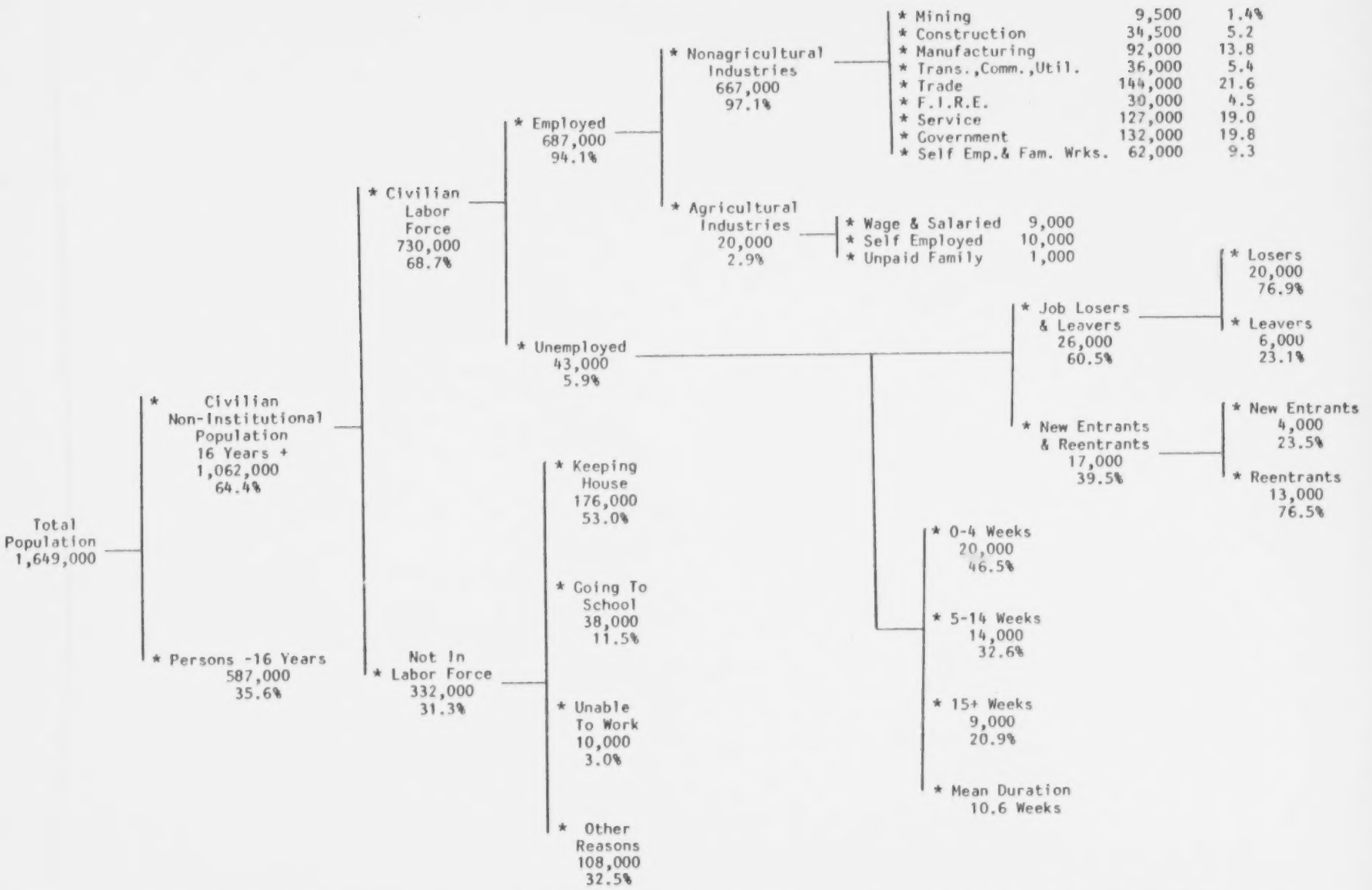
Labor Force Composition: From 1950 to 1985 the male share in each labor force age group has declined, while the female share has increased. For example, among the 16 to 19 year olds the male share decreased 9 percentage points. The switch in male/female shares was 18 points in the 20 to 34 age group, 7 points in the 35 to 54 age group, and 19 points in the 55 and older age group.

Just over 7 percent of Utah's labor force in 1985 were from minority population groups, and 93 percent were nonminorities. Among the minority groups 53 percent were Hispanic, 27 percent were Asian or Pacific Islander, 12 percent were American Indian, and about 8 percent were Black. A significant change in minority shares of the labor force occurred between 1980 and 1985. The Asian and Pacific Islander share increased by 8.7 percentage points to 27 percent, while the Hispanic share decreased by 8.9 percentage points to 53 percent. Blacks and American Indians experienced little change in their shares of the labor force.

The accompanying charts show some of these changing characteristics of Utah's labor force. This article summarizes a new publication, "Utah's Labor Force Characteristics," which will soon be available. For a free copy call 533-2740.

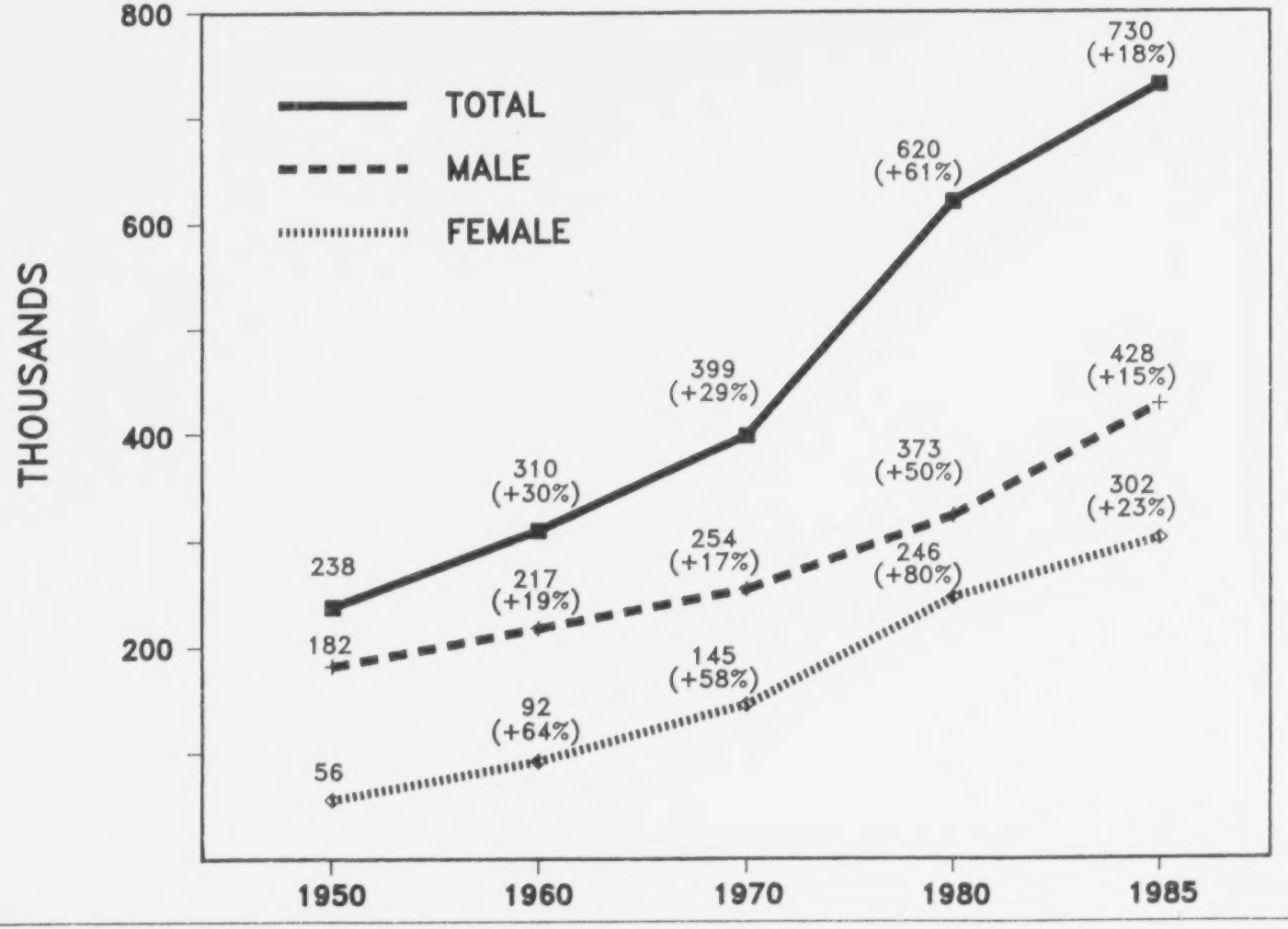
Ray L. Sargent, Labor Market Economist

STATUS OF UTAH'S LABOR FORCE RESOURCES - 1985
(Number of Persons)

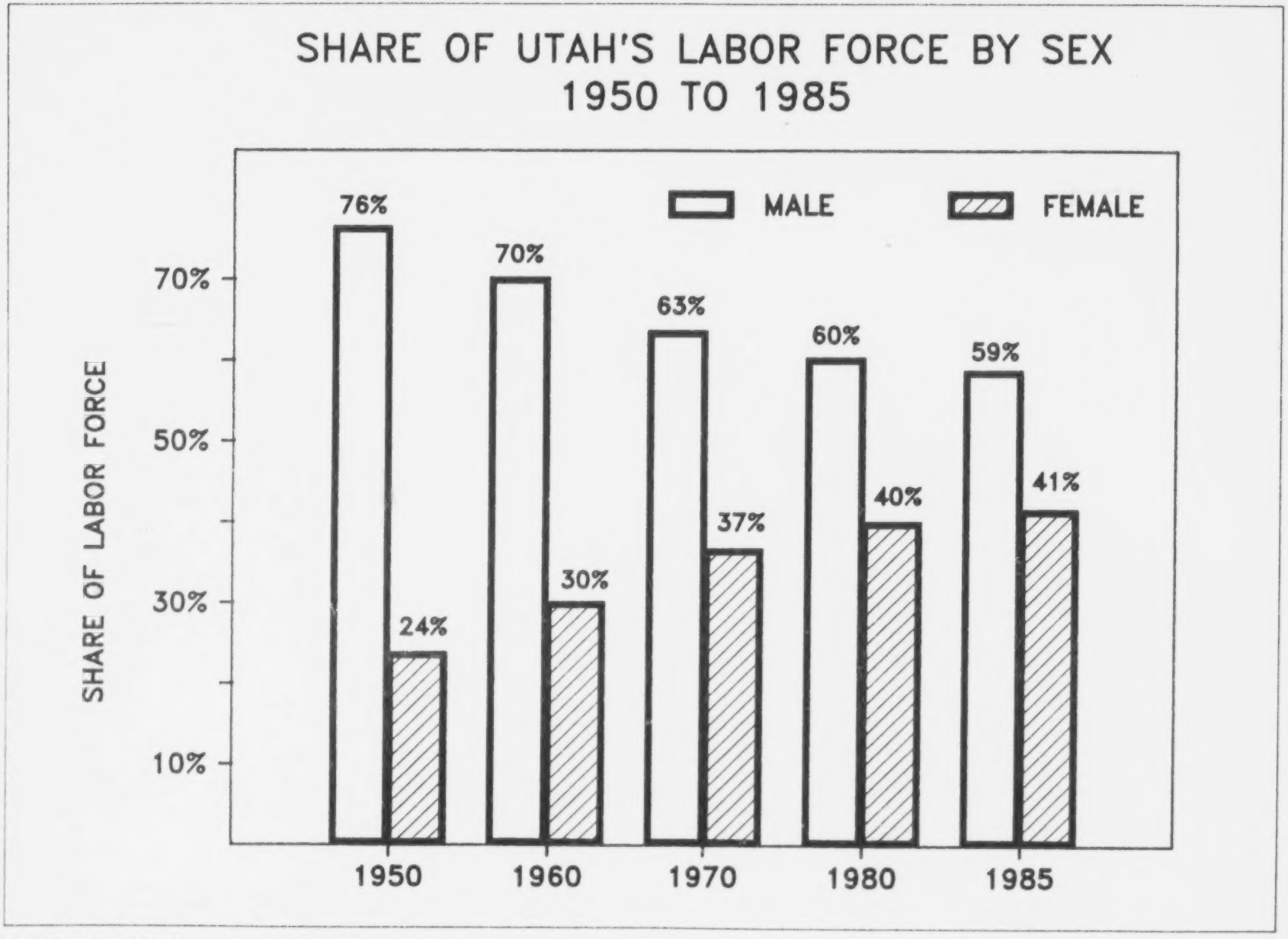

Total Population 1,649,000
* Civilian Non-Institutional Population 16 Years + 1,062,000 64.4%
* Persons -16 Years 587,000 35.6%
* Civilian Labor Force 730,000 68.7%
Not In * Labor Force 332,000 31.3%
* Keeping House 176,000 53.0%
* Going To School 38,000 11.5%
* Unable To Work 10,000 3.0%
* Other Reasons 108,000 32.5%
* Employed 687,000 94.1%
* Unemployed 43,000 5.9%
* Nonagricultural Industries 667,000 97.1%
* Agricultural Industries 20,000 2.9%
* Mining 9,500 1.4%
* Construction 34,500 5.2
* Manufacturing 92,000 13.8
* Trans.,Comm.,Util. 36,000 5.4
* Trade 144,000 21.6
* F.I.R.E. 30,000 4.5
* Service 127,000 19.0
* Government 132,000 19.8
* Self Emp.& Fam. Wrks. 62,000 9.3
* Wage & Salaried 9,000
* Self Employed 10,000
* Unpaid Family 1,000
* Job Losers & Leavers 26,000 60.5%
* New Entrants & Reentrants 17,000 39.5%
* Losers 20,000 76.9%
* Leavers 6,000 23.1%
* New Entrants 4,000 23.5%
* Reentrants 13,000 76.5%
* 0-4 Weeks 20,000 46.5%
* 5-14 Weeks 14,000 32.6%
* 15+ Weeks 9,000 20.9%
* Mean Duration 10.6 Weeks

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, 1985, and unpublished Current Population Survey tables. Nonagricultural Industries distributions, Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

GROWTH IN UTAH'S LABOR FORCE
1950 – 1985



SOURCE: UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY.



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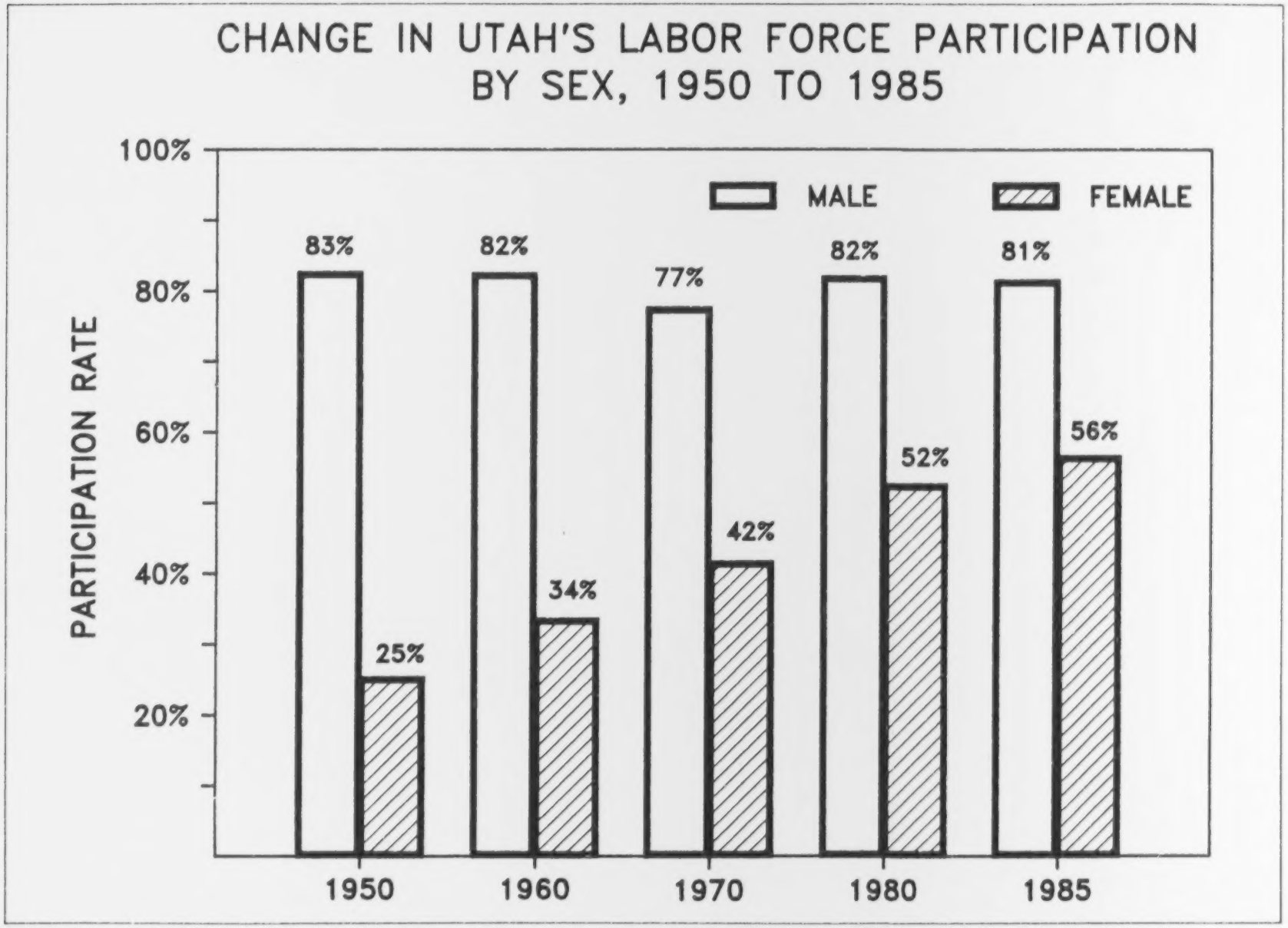

SOURCE: UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY.

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	Nov. 1986(f)	Nov. 1985	% Change	Oct. 1986(p)	Oct. 1985	% Change	Sept. 1986(r)	Sept. 1985	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**773,300**	742,100	4.2	771,800	741,700	4.1	770,700	740,600	4.1
Employed	**728,500**	697,800	4.4	727,900	705,000	3.2	729,000	703,400	3.6
Unemployed	**44,800**	44,300	1.1	43,900	36,600	19.9	41,700	37,200	12.1
Percent of Labor Force	**5.8**	6.0	—	5.7	4.9	—	5.4	5.0	—
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	**6.1**	6.3	—	6.2	5.5	—	6.0	5.7	—

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2. EMPLOYEES ON NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLLS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Nov. 1986(f)	Nov. 1985	% Change	Oct. 1986(p)	Oct. 1985	% Change	Sept. 1986(r)	Sept. 1985	% Change
Total	**647.0**	637.8	1.4	643.4	635.2	1.3	633.9	635.0	1.4
Mining	**8.1**	9.1	−11.0	8.2	9.2	−10.9	7.7	9.3	−17.2
Metal Mining	**2.2**	1.6	37.5	2.2	1.6	37.5	1.8	1.7	5.9
Bituminous Coal Mining	**2.8**	3.2	−12.5	2.8	3.2	−12.5	2.8	3.1	−9.7
Other Mining & Quarrying	**3.1**	4.3	−27.9	3.2	4.4	−27.3	3.2	4.5	−28.9
Contract Construction	**33.4**	36.1	−7.5	35.3	38.2	−7.6	36.0	39.1	−7.9
Manufacturing	**91.3**	94.3	−3.2	91.4	94.7	−3.5	91.8	94.8	−3.2
Durable Goods	**62.0**	65.5	−5.3	62.2	65.9	−5.6	62.5	66.0	−5.3
Primary Metals	**2.2**	4.2	−47.6	2.4	4.3	−44.2	2.3	4.5	−48.9
Fabricated Metals & Machinery, Exc. Elec.	**19.4**	20.6	−5.8	19.4	20.6	−5.8	19.6	20.3	−3.4
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	**8.4**	7.8	7.7	8.5	7.9	7.6	8.7	8.0	8.7
Transportation Equipment	**14.6**	15.1	−3.3	14.4	14.9	−3.4	14.4	14.7	−2.0
Other Durable Goods	**17.2**	17.8	−3.4	17.6	18.1	−2.8	17.6	18.4	−4.3
Non-Durable Goods	**29.3**	28.9	1.4	29.1	28.8	1.0	29.3	28.8	1.7
Food & Kindred Products	**10.0**	9.6	4.2	9.9	9.5	4.2	9.9	9.7	2.1
Textile & Apparel Products	**5.7**	5.8	−1.7	5.7	5.8	−1.7	5.8	5.8	0.0
Chemical & Petroleum Products	**3.4**	3.6	−5.6	3.4	3.6	−5.6	3.4	3.6	−5.6
Other Non-Durable Goods	**10.2**	9.9	3.0	10.2	9.9	3.0	10.2	9.7	5.2
Trans., Comm., Pub. Util.	**37.7**	37.7	0.0	37.8	37.6	0.5	37.7	37.7	0.0
Railroad Transportation	**3.4**	3.8	−10.5	3.4	3.8	−10.5	3.5	3.8	−7.9
Other Transportation	**18.5**	17.5	5.7	18.5	17.5	5.7	18.4	17.5	5.1
Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	**15.8**	16.3	−3.1	15.8	16.3	−3.1	15.8	16.3	−3.1
Trade	**158.5**	153.3	3.4	154.8	149.8	3.3	154.8	149.7	3.4
Wholesale Trade	**36.2**	35.7	1.4	36.2	35.7	1.4	36.1	35.9	0.6
Retail Trade	**122.3**	117.6	4.0	118.6	114.1	3.9	118.7	113.8	4.3
Building Materials	**5.5**	5.3	3.8	5.6	5.4	3.7	5.6	5.4	3.7
Food Stores	**21.8**	20.3	7.4	21.4	19.9	7.5	21.4	19.9	7.5
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	**14.1**	13.9	1.4	14.2	14.0	1.4	14.3	14.1	1.4
Eating & Drinking Places	**38.4**	36.5	5.2	38.4	36.5	5.2	38.9	37.4	4.0
Other Retail	**42.5**	41.6	2.2	39.1	38.3	2.1	38.5	36.9	4.3
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**33.5**	31.7	5.7	33.3	31.5	5.7	33.3	31.5	5.7
Services	**139.5**	134.4	3.8	139.5	134.6	3.6	140.4	135.8	3.4
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	**9.2**	9.0	2.2	9.3	9.1	2.2	9.8	9.8	0.0
Personal Business Services & Amusements	**47.3**	45.4	4.2	47.6	45.7	4.2	48.4	46.9	3.2
Medical & Other Health Services	**37.1**	34.9	6.3	36.9	34.7	6.3	36.9	34.7	6.3
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	**32.7**	32.5	0.6	32.5	32.3	0.6	31.8	31.6	0.6
Legal & Miscellaneous Services	**11.0**	10.6	3.8	11.0	10.6	3.8	11.0	10.6	3.8
Agricultural Services	**2.2**	2.0	10.0	2.3	2.2	4.5	2.4	2.2	9.1
Government	**145.0**	141.1	2.8	143.3	139.7	2.6	142.2	137.2	3.6
Federal Government	**40.1**	39.2	2.3	40.3	39.4	2.3	40.6	40.3	0.7
U.S. Federal Defense	**23.4**	23.2	0.9	23.3	23.1	0.9	23.2	23.6	−1.7
Other Federal Government	**16.7**	15.9	5.0	17.0	16.2	4.9	17.4	16.8	3.6
State Government	**40.1**	38.3	4.7	38.9	37.1	4.9	37.5	34.6	8.4
State Education	**22.5**	21.3	5.6	21.3	20.2	5.4	19.2	17.8	7.9
Other State Government	**17.6**	17.0	3.5	17.6	17.0	3.5	18.3	16.8	8.9
Local Government	**64.8**	63.7	1.7	64.1	63.1	1.6	64.1	62.2	3.1
Local Education	**41.5**	40.5	2.5	40.6	39.6	2.5	39.1	37.2	5.1
Other Local Government	**23.3**	23.2	0.4	23.6	23.5	0.4	25.0	25.1	−0.4
Labor—Management Disputes	**0**	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	—

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	Nov. '86 (f)	Nov. '85	% Change	Oct. '86 (p)	Sept. '86 (r)	Aug. '86	July '86	June '86	May '86	Apr. '86	Mar. '86
TOTAL POPULATION[1]	1,685.3	1,660.3	1.5	1,683.4	1,681.1	1,678.8	1,676.5	1,676.5	1,674.2	1,671.9	1,669.6
Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 Years & Older[1]	1,089.4	1,070.1	1.8	1,088.1	1,086.3	1,084.5	1,082.7	1,082.7	1,080.9	1,079.1	1,077.3
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	774.0	742.8	4.2	769.0	760.8	756.8	752.9	740.4	739.1	742.9	740.0
Participation Rate	71.0	69.4	0.0	70.7	70.0	69.8	69.5	68.4	68.4	68.8	68.7
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS	726.8	696.1	4.4	721.3	714.9	711.6	708.9	701.8	700.7	703.8	701.2
Employment Ratio[2]	66.7	65.0	0.0	66.3	65.8	65.6	65.5	64.8	64.8	65.2	65.1
Nonagricultural Employment	648.6	620.6	4.5	645.9	647.7	640.7	640.9	639.7	637.3	639.9	637.1
Self-employed & Domestics[3]	60.9	58.3	4.4	60.6	57.5	59.7	58.9	54.0	53.8	52.8	52.5
Agricultural Employment	11.9	12.1	−1.6	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	47.2	46.7	1.1	47.7	46.0	45.2	44.0	38.6	38.4	39.1	38.8
Unemployment Rate	6.1	6.3	0.0	6.2	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.2
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE	315.4	327.3	−3.6	319.1	325.5	327.7	329.8	342.3	341.8	336.2	337.3
NONAGRICULTURAL JOB INDEX[4]	129.8	127.9	1.5	129.4	129.7	129.4	130.3	130.0	131.0	131.0	131.0
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[5]	640.5	631.3	1.5	637.5	637.1	633.1	636.3	633.7	637.8	636.2	635.3
Mining	8.1	9.0	−10.8	8.1	7.6	7.5	7.8	7.8	8.5	8.7	8.4
Contract Construction	31.4	34.0	−7.6	32.3	32.6	33.7	33.7	33.3	34.5	34.1	34.1
Manufacturing	90.5	93.5	−3.2	90.6	90.8	90.3	91.8	92.2	93.2	93.5	93.8
Durable Goods	61.4	64.9	−5.3	61.9	61.9	61.8	63.2	63.7	64.3	64.6	65.0
Nondurable Goods	29.1	28.7	1.4	28.8	28.8	28.5	28.6	28.5	28.9	28.9	28.8
Trans., Comm., & Publ. Util.	37.8	37.7	0.1	37.6	37.2	37.3	37.2	36.7	36.9	37.4	37.9
Trade	154.9	149.9	3.4	153.9	153.5	153.1	153.7	152.5	152.5	152.0	151.0
Wholesale	36.0	35.6	1.3	36.1	35.9	35.8	35.9	35.8	35.7	35.7	36.2
Retail	118.9	114.3	4.0	117.8	117.6	117.3	117.8	116.6	116.8	116.3	114.8
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	33.6	31.8	5.6	33.4	33.2	33.3	33.1	32.9	33.2	32.8	32.4
Services	139.8	134.7	3.8	138.3	138.5	139.0	138.8	137.0	137.7	135.9	136.2
Government	144.4	140.6	2.7	143.3	143.8	138.9	140.2	141.3	141.3	141.8	141.4
Federal	41.0	40.1	2.4	41.0	40.5	40.6	39.6	39.7	40.3	40.5	40.3
State	39.0	37.3	4.7	38.3	39.7	38.9	38.9	38.7	37.9	38.1	37.8
Local	64.3	63.2	1.8	64.1	63.6	59.4	61.6	62.9	63.2	63.2	63.3

[1] Figures represent estimated trends; not seasonally adjusted.
[2] Represents the employed portion of the population, 16 years and older, by place of residence.
[3] Includes individual nonagricultural proprietors, unpaid family workers, and employees of private households.
[4] Base year 1977 = 100.
[5] Includes full- and part-time jobs, including multiple jobs held by the same person by place of work.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	Oct. 1986(p)	% Change from Oct. '85	% Distribution	Oct. 1986(p)	% Change from Oct. '85	% Distribution	Oct. 1986(p)	% of Industry
TOTAL	365.4	0.2	100.0	278.2	2.8	100.0	NA	NA
Mining	7.5	−12.8	2.1	0.7	16.7	0.3	6.2	75.6
Contract Construction	31.8	−8.1	8.7	3.5	−2.8	1.3	26.2	74.2
Manufacturing	62.1	−5.5	17.0	29.2	0.7	10.5	60.6	66.4
Durable Goods	44.2	−8.3	12.1	18.0	1.7	6.5	40.9	65.8
Nondurable Goods	17.9	2.3	4.9	11.2	−0.9	4.0	19.7	67.7
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util.	27.0	4.2	7.4	10.8	−7.7	3.9	27.2	72.0
Total Trade	82.9	6.1	22.7	71.9	0.3	25.8	136.1	87.9
Wholesale Trade	26.3	−0.8	7.2	9.9	7.6	3.6	30.4	84.0
Retail Trade	56.6	9.7	15.5	62.0	−0.8	22.3	105.7	89.1
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	12.4	3.3	3.4	20.9	7.2	7.5	26.3	79.0
Services	65.9	1.7	18.0	73.6	5.4	26.5	105.9	75.9
Total Government	75.8	1.2	20.7	67.6	4.5	24.3	NA	NA
Federal Government	25.3	2.4	6.9	15.0	2.7	5.4	NA	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	16.5	1.2	4.5	6.8	0.0	2.4	NA	NA
Other Federal Government	8.8	4.8	2.4	8.2	5.1	2.9	NA	NA
State Government	18.1	0.0	5.0	20.8	8.9	7.5	NA	NA
State Education	11.8	5.4	3.2	9.5	5.6	3.4	NA	NA
Other State Government	6.3	−8.7	1.7	11.3	11.9	4.1	NA	NA
Local Government	32.4	0.9	8.9	31.8	2.6	11.4	NA	NA
Local Education	16.5	3.1	4.5	24.1	2.1	8.7	NA	NA
Other Local Government	15.9	−1.2	4.4	7.7	4.1	2.8	NA	NA

p = preliminary.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Salt Lake — Ogden[1]				Provo — Orem[2]				
	Nov. '86(f)	Nov. '85	% Chg.	Oct. '86(p)	Sept. '86(r)	Nov. '86(f)	Nov. '85	% Chg.	Oct. '86(p)	Sept. '86(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	516.6	491.6	5.1	513.4	511.7	98.7	96.1	2.7	98.9	97.2
Employed	490.0	464.8	5.4	487.3	487.4	92.2	89.6	2.9	91.9	90.3
Unemployed	26.6	26.8	—0.7	26.1	24.3	6.5	6.5	0.0	7.0	6.9
Percent of Labor Force	5.1	5.5	0.0	5.1	4.7	6.6	6.8	0.0	7.1	7.1
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	453.0	443.4	2.2	450.2	451.7	73.0	73.0	0.0	72.0	71.0
Mining	2.2	1.9	15.8	2.3	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	24.1	24.9	—3.2	25.6	26.0	3.2	3.4	—5.9	3.2	3.3
Manufacturing	62.6	63.7	—1.7	62.5	62.9	9.3	11.1	—16.2	9.3	9.4
Durable Goods	44.4	45.7	—2.8	44.5	44.7	6.2	8.0	—22.5	6.2	6.3
Nondurable Goods	18.2	18.0	1.1	18.0	18.2	3.1	3.1	0.0	3.1	3.1
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	29.3	29.2	0.3	29.2	29.0	2.3	2.3	0.0	2.3	2.4
Total Trade	116.3	112.8	3.1	113.4	113.7	16.2	15.5	4.5	15.6	15.3
Wholesale Trade	31.2	30.8	1.3	31.2	31.2	1.7	1.6	6.3	1.6	1.6
Retail Trade	85.1	82.0	3.8	82.2	82.5	14.5	13.9	4.3	14.0	13.7
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	27.7	26.2	5.7	27.5	27.5	2.3	2.2	4.5	2.3	2.3
Services	95.6	92.1	3.8	95.8	97.2	26.2	25.3	3.6	26.0	25.2
Total Government	95.2	92.6	2.8	93.9	93.4	13.5	13.2	2.3	13.3	13.1

[1] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.
[2] Provo — Orem is Utah County.
Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.
Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Not Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	Nov.'86(f)	Oct.'86(p)	Sept.'86(r)	Nov.'85	Nov.'86(f)	Nov.'85	% Change	Nov.'86(f)	Nov.'85	% Change
State Total	5.8	5.7	5.4	6.0	773,300	742,120	4.2	647,000	637,840	1.4
Bear River	4.3	4.2	3.5	5.2	45,960	44,270	3.8	38,300	37,710	1.6
Box Elder	4.9	3.5	3.4	4.6	16,390	16,150	1.5	14,160	14,200	—0.3
Cache	4.0	4.5	3.6	5.7	28,820	27,240	5.8	23,830	23,210	2.7
Rich	3.4	3.7	3.4	2.5	750	880	—14.8	310	300	3.3
Wasatch Front	5.2	5.0	4.8	5.5	530,800	505,210	5.1	464,950	455,030	2.2
North	5.1	4.8	4.6	4.6	166,700	157,430	5.9	114,080	111,680	2.1
Davis	4.4	4.3	3.8	3.6	84,570	79,600	6.2	53,090	52,070	2.0
Morgan	6.2	6.6	6.2	6.9	1,650	1,710	—3.5	950	950	0.0
Weber	5.8	5.8	5.4	5.5	80,480	76,120	5.7	60,040	58,660	2.4
South	5.2	5.1	4.8	5.9	364,100	347,780	4.7	350,870	343,350	2.2
Salt Lake	5.2	5.1	4.8	5.9	351,510	335,800	4.7	339,890	332,710	2.2
Tooele	6.7	5.9	5.3	6.5	12,590	11,980	5.1	10,980	10,640	3.2
Mountainlands	7.1	7.4	7.3	7.0	109,650	106,290	3.2	80,680	80,660	0.0
Summit	8.7	9.5	8.6	8.0	6,710	6,120	9.6	5,800	5,750	0.9
Utah	6.3	7.1	7.1	6.8	98,700	96,160	2.6	72,950	73,000	—0.1
Wasatch	17.0	12.5	11.5	10.8	4,240	4,010	5.7	1,930	1,910	1.0
Central	8.1	7.7	7.8	8.8	22,640	24,140	—6.2	15,220	16,010	—4.9
Juab	9.7	12.0	11.9	15.1	1,960	1,860	5.4	1,530	1,430	7.0
Millard	6.2	5.6	5.2	6.4	6,850	8,580	—20.2	4,270	5,280	—19.1
Piute	12.2	8.9	10.8	7.4	360	340	5.9	170	170	0.0
Sanpete	11.1	10.5	11.2	12.1	6,090	6,080	0.2	3,750	3,710	1.1
Sevier	6.4	6.3	6.4	7.2	6,550	6,450	1.6	5,060	4,980	1.6
Wayne	8.8	6.5	5.7	7.1	830	830	0.0	440	440	0.0
Southwestern	6.2	5.2	5.0	6.3	29,680	27,200	9.1	20,560	19,700	4.4
Beaver	6.4	5.5	5.0	6.7	2,190	2,220	—1.4	1,320	1,280	3.1
Garfield	13.1	7.3	6.7	13.7	1,460	1,380	5.8	1,280	1,270	0.8
Iron	6.5	6.3	5.5	6.7	8,280	8,410	—1.5	6,200	6,170	0.5
Kane	6.8	5.3	4.5	8.9	2,170	1,960	10.7	1,230	1,200	2.5
Washington	5.4	4.3	4.6	4.8	15,580	13,230	17.8	10,530	9,780	7.7
Uintah Basin	12.4	11.6	11.3	8.2	14,630	15,380	—4.9	10,740	12,140	—11.5
Daggett	1.7	1.5	2.5	2.4	360	380	—5.3	260	250	4.0
Duchesne	14.5	13.2	12.5	9.1	5,560	5,610	—0.9	3,950	4,430	—10.8
Uintah	11.4	11.0	10.9	7.9	8,710	9,390	—7.2	6,530	7,460	—12.5
Southeastern	10.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	19,970	19,650	1.6	16,560	16,570	—0.1
Carbon	10.1	9.2	8.7	8.1	9,150	8,830	3.6	7,660	7,560	1.3
Emery	10.5	11.5	12.4	9.8	4,170	4,080	2.2	3,970	4,060	—2.2
Grand	12.6	8.8	7.8	12.7	3,110	3,070	1.3	2,040	2,040	0.0
San Juan	7.9	6.7	8.0	8.4	3,540	3,670	—3.5	2,890	2,910	—0.7

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Oct.(p) 1986	Sept.(r) 1986	Oct. 1985	Oct.(p) 1986	Sept.(r) 1986	Oct. 1985	Oct.(p) 1986	Sept.(r) 1986	Oct. 1985
MINING	$467.97	$426.01	$455.92	40.1	37.7	41.0	$11.67	$11.30	$11.12
MANUFACTURING	387.69	396.20	370.40	40.3	41.1	39.7	9.62	9.64	9.33
Durable Goods	400.32	410.85	384.20	40.6	41.5	40.4	9.86	9.90	9.31
Nondurable Goods	354.60	359.39	334.66	39.4	40.2	37.9	9.00	8.94	8.83
TRADE	239.93	241.11	238.55	31.2	31.6	30.9	7.69	7.63	7.72
Wholesale Trade	386.77	379.91	366.12	36.8	36.6	36.0	10.51	10.38	10.17
Retail Trade	187.76	191.32	192.35	29.2	29.8	29.1	6.43	6.42	6.61
AVERAGE	306.05	304.29	298.59	34.7	34.5	34.4	8.82	8.82	8.68

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Oct.(p) 1986	Sept.(r) 1986	Oct. 1985	Oct.(p) 1986	Sept.(r) 1986	Oct. 1985	Oct.(p) 1986	Sept.(r) 1986	Oct. 1985
MINING	$569.41	$587.41	$601.97	43.4	44.1	45.5	$13.12	$13.32	$13.23
Metal Mining	497.35	488.22	505.83	39.1	37.7	39.0	12.72	12.95	12.97
Bituminous Coal Mining	689.07	711.78	706.99	44.6	46.4	42.9	15.45	15.34	16.48
MANUFACTURING	385.67	392.51	388.27	40.3	41.1	41.0	9.57	9.55	9.47
Durable Goods	402.52	412.00	409.92	40.7	41.7	42.0	9.89	9.88	9.76
Primary Metal Industries	494.51	495.62	583.61	40.5	42.8	40.5	12.21	11.58	14.41
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	391.13	410.35	385.28	40.7	42.7	43.0	9.61	9.61	8.96
Transportation Equipment	525.39	516.66	529.83	41.5	41.3	43.5	12.66	12.51	12.18
Nondurable Goods	349.38	350.15	339.79	39.3	39.7	38.7	8.89	8.82	8.78
Food & Kindred Products	347.77	351.39	327.53	41.9	42.8	39.7	8.30	8.21	8.25
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	512.47	519.57	558.56	41.8	41.8	43.4	12.26	12.43	12.87
TRADE	221.97	224.69	223.34	30.2	30.6	30.1	7.35	7.34	7.42
Wholesale Trade	384.28	379.81	363.73	37.2	37.2	35.8	10.33	10.21	10.16
Retail Trade	175.40	179.61	181.76	28.2	28.6	28.4	6.22	6.28	6.40
Food Stores	219.93	224.07	238.68	28.9	29.6	30.6	7.61	7.57	7.80
Other Retail	186.35	190.96	186.41	30.4	30.9	28.9	6.13	6.18	6.45
AVERAGE	305.27	309.02	312.16	34.3	34.8	34.8	8.90	8.88	8.97

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

	THIS YEAR			YEAR AGO		
	Forecast Nov. '86	Preliminary Oct. '86	Final Sept. '86	Final Nov. '85	Final Oct. '85	Final Sept. '85
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	5,520	8,075	6,744	6,472	9,468	10,382
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	9,863	15,762	14,731	4,279	6,838	6,849
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	15,383	23,837	21,475	10,751	16,306	17,681
Number of New Applications for Jobs	7,621	8,781	9,292	7,903	9,106	9,995
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	5,631	6,990	4,970	5,736	7,120	8,117
Initial Claims (Key Week)	1,957	2,138	1,261	4,486	2,551	1,591
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	12,818	11,608	13,288	11,463	10,157	9,858
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	2.14	1.94	2.30	2.02	1.79	1.78
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	$9,445,000	$6,560,275	$6,593,000	$5,562,777	$5,712,635	$5,121,354

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX, claims only.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 10. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES
1967 = 100

Item	Index					% Change			
	Oct. '86	Sept. '86	Aug. '86	July '86	Oct. '85	From Last Month	Oct. '85 to Oct. '86	Sept. '85 to Sept. '86	Aug. '85 to Aug. '86	July '86 to July '86
CONSUMER PRICES:										
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	**330.5**	330.2	328.6	328.0	325.5	**0.1**	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.6
Food and Beverages	**315.6**	315.1	314.6	312.2	302.5	**0.2**	4.3	4.3	4.2	3.5
Food at Home	**309.5**	309.0	308.9	305.5	295.3	**0.2**	4.8	4.5	4.4	3.1
Housing	**363.0**	363.7	362.4	361.5	354.4	**—0.2**	2.4	2.8	2.7	2.8
Rent Residential	**284.6**	283.2	281.7	281.2	269.9	**0.5**	5.4	5.8	5.7	6.1
Fuel and Other Util.	**379.1**	388.3	389.5	389.4	395.6	**—2.4**	—4.2	—3.0	—2.4	—2.6
Medical Care	**442.3**	439.7	437.5	434	410.5	**0.6**	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.6
Apparel and Upkeep	**213.2**	212.1	207.0	203.2	211.1	**0.5**	1.0	1.2	0.8	—0.2
Transportation	**302.6**	302.2	301.3	304.7	320.9	**0.1**	—5.7	—5.5	—6.0	—5.3
Gasoline	**262.6**	270.6	265.3	279.8	374.2	**—3.0**	—29.8	—28.3	—30.5	—27.4
Energy[2]	**348.6**	360.6	358.6	366.5	427.1	**—3.3**	—18.4	—16.6	—17.3	—16.2
PRODUCER PRICES:										
ALL COMMODITIES	**298.3**	297.7	297.2	297.7	308.0	**0.2**	—3.1	—2.6	—3.3	—2.9
Finished Goods	**290.5**	287.5	288.3	288.0	294.8	**1.0**	—1.4	—0.9	—1.8	2.3
Intermediate Materials	**304.9**	306.1	304.5	305.0	317.8	**—0.4**	—4.0	—3.7	—4.2	—4.3
Crude Materials	**276.7**	275.5	275.5	278.0	298.0	**0.4**	—7.1	—5.6	—6.7	—8.5

[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.
[2] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

CHANGE IN NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT — WESTERN STATES
(In Thousands)

	1980	1985	Number Change	Percent Change
FAST GROWING				
Alaska	169.4	231.4	62.0	36.6
Arizona	1,014.0	1,277.5	263.5	26.0
MODERATE GROWTH				
California	9,848.8	10,965.3	1,116.5	11.3
Colorado	1,251.1	1,422.4	171.3	13.7
Nevada	399.9	445.9	46.0	11.5
New Mexico	465.4	518.2	52.8	11.3
UTAH	**550.8**	**624.6**	**73.8**	**13.4**
SLOW GROWING				
Hawaii	404.7	423.1	18.4	4.5
Idaho	330.0	338.3	8.3	2.5
Washington	1,608.3	1,707.6	99.3	6.2
DECLINING				
Montana	280.4	278.4	—2.0	—0.7
Oregon	1,044.5	1,029.0	—15.5	—1.5
Wyoming	210.2	204.9	—5.3	—2.5

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

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84032-0158 654-0360

KANAB
100 West Center Street
P.O. Box 1268
84741-1268 644-5888

LOGAN
446 North 1st West
P.O. Box 307
84321-0307 752-5381

MOAB
91 East Uranium Avenue
P.O. Box 580
84532-0580 259-7124

NEPHI
Juab County Complex
140 North Main
P.O. Box 115
84648-0115 623-0801

OGDEN
480 27th Street
P.O. Box 9820
34409-0820 399-2181

PANGUITCH
565 North Main Street
P.O. Box 61
84759-0061 676-8893

PARK CITY
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84060-0697
649-8451

PRICE
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84501-3111
637-3031

PROVO
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ROOSEVELT
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#330-5(5)
84066-3703 722-2283

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P.O. Box 11750
84147-0750 533-2400

ST. GEORGE
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P.O. Box 70
84770-0070 673-3588

TOOELE
7 South Main Street
P.O. Box 1269
84074-1269 882-7700

VERNAL
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UTAH LABOR MARKET REPORT

Published monthly by the Utah Department of Employment Security. Archives approval no. P840016

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